

**Uncle Silas Says.**

An old saying, and a good one is, "you can climb pretty high in the world, but can never get so high as to be above suspicion." Now, the sharp-point of that barbed-wired proposition is this. Many people, who have apparently made good, are so cock-sure of their eminence that they understand how anybody can possibly doubt the correctness of their statements, no matter how unreasonable they may be, nor attribute to them other than pure motives regardless of circumstances. Because they have always bore a reputation for honesty and truthfulness, that nobody should presume to doubt their correctness in every way, and when you intimate, ever so delicately, that you do not quite agree with them, they are astonished by your presumption, and if you add that you "live in Missouri and have got to be showed," they get sore and "bawl you out." Now, people who amount to anything, would rather have you seek information as to the correctness of their statements and conduct from other sources than themselves than not. Nobody with common intelligence can be made to absolutely believe an unreasonably assertion just because the person making it is "eminently respectable." Of course, it is always right to consider every statement upon its merits—that is, if it comes from a previously reliable or uncertain source, but the only way to be sure of its absolute correctness is to hold your decision in reserve while, in your own way, you probe to find the truth. While Hamlet's declaration to Ophelia; "All men are liars, believe none of them!" may be putting it too strong, it is well to bear constantly in mind that "to err is human," and be governed accordingly.

One of the greatest troubles with the business of farming is it is not conducted on business principles. The cost of production is a matter of pure guess work in too many instances. The market is haphazard and piecemeal. The returns are accepted with thankfulness, no matter how poor they may be. The farmer blesses his stars that he has got anything at all out of the muddle and hopes that he has made a profit. But whether he has or not he seldom knows accurately. The farm provides a living for himself and family in any case, and if there are a few dollars over to put in the bank or spend it at a festival, he is satisfied. But the farmer should strive to do vastly better than to earn a mere living, nor should he be content with the mere fact that he is not in debt at the end of the year. His labor and that of his family are worth a certain sum in hard cash. The cost of seed, the annual rental value of the land, the estimated hire of his team and machinery, a percentage for depreciation of stock, should all enter into his calculations. He is under obligations to understand his business as thoroughly as a merchant does, and the only way to do this is to keep accurate accounts and balance his books at the end of the year.

Frequently young animals do not chew their food properly because of faulty shedding of their first teeth, while in older animals the edges of the teeth become so long and sharp that mastication becomes almost impossible. Horses so affected will bolt their food without proper crushing, and this of itself frequently causes colic through fermentation in the stomach. Teeth should be examined occasionally, and treated, if necessary, as, apart from colic, faulty teeth are responsible for great loss of condition. If small balls of partly shewed food are found in the manger watch the horse eating, when it will probably be found that he gives two or three rapid movements of his jaw and drops the food from his mouth. This process is known as "quidding" and indicates that the teeth are badly in need of attention. Horses whose teeth are in poor order frequently bolt their food from habit. They should be prevented by mixing chaff or dry bran with grain and by placing several large stones in the manger to prevent bolters from securing too big a mouthful at a time.

Ailing fowls do not produce eggs nor put on flesh, and they are a loss as long as they remain ill. It never pays to doctor a sick fowl. The best method for the poultry raiser is to attend to his flock in such a manner that they do not become sick. This can be accomplished by good, healthy stock in the first place, modern quarters and good feed and water. One will see very little sickness, if any in the flocks of professional poultry raisers who are making good. Any fowl that shows the slightest sign of illness is at once removed and, within a few days, is killed and buried, unless it shows signs of immediate recovery. It rarely pays to doctor a sick fowl.

Now, Amos, my boy, I have noticed that for over a year you have been paying particular attention to that pretty and good girl that lives a mile or so down the road, and, from the sheepish way you both act when you are together, I am quite sure, although you haven't told me about it yet, that you kids will require the service of the preacher soon. Well, that's all right, but I want to tell you what you're up against and what you must do to be right and happy. Your first duty must be to take good care of your wife and home. Right there, up in that tree, is an object lesson for you along that line. There is a bird on her nest hatching her eggs. On a limb near her is her mate singing for her entertainment and encouragement. Now, a bird's sole duties are to choose his mate, strut before her, warble love songs unto her, build her a house and then forage for food, made necessary for by his radical notions on race suicide. But he paves dearly for those bright days of life and love, when, charmed with his own music and flattered with his own beauty and graceful posings, he went forth to dazzle that modest female. And he proves game. He never makes

lame excuses, nor squirms out of his matrimonial bargain, nor whines about his disappointment in Mrs. B., nor his skirmishing for food. He doesn't flirt. Neither does he go and visit some quiet nest where there are no bird babies. No, where his mate is is his heaven and he lives only for her and their little ones, and if necessary, he will die in their defense. Well, if you can't be as kind, true and brave as a bird, you'll do well to take my advice—don't marry.

I'm afraid my boy, that your going to be in too much of a hurry to be rich. Now, I like to see a young man moderately ambitious, but there is such a thing as overdoing the matter. While I have no use for the drone—the happy-go-lucky mollycoddle—who will work only just enough to earn enough to enable him to sidestep downright poverty (if he can't flim-flam somebody into providing, at least in part, for his keep). I utterly detest the man who constantly thinks schemes, and, even in sleep, dreams only of making money. That is a very bad disposition for any person to possess, especially a young man, because it will "grow with his growth and strengthen with his increase in strength" until finally, in middle life, it will "o'erleap the bonds of reason and draw him into madness." It is a kind of insanity worse than utter dereliction of mind, which is only pitiable, while money madness is cruel, vicious—contemptible beyond expression. Oh, it is all right to be industrious and moderately ambitious in the accumulation of money, but there are infinitely better things to strive for than such wealth—for instance, a clear conscience and a full stomach at the same time, which can only be experienced by toting fair with everybody, all the time and refraining from taking advantage of other's necessities to buy things from them at much less than their value. I know, that to do so is generally regarded as legitimate, and, even enterprising, but in equity, it is absolutely wrong. By such a trade the buyer gets something of value for nothing and that, at least in a moral sense, is cold-blooded theft.

Did they tell you at the college that the soils of no two farms were alike? No? Well, it is true, and neither are the soils of two fields on the same farm exactly alike. The total plant food in one field differs from that of an adjoining field; the amount of decaying organic matter (humus) differs in different fields; the degree of coarseness of fineness of the soil particles varies greatly; the moisture conditions of no two fields are identical; neither are other physical conditions, nor texture of soil exactly alike in two different fields—and so on with a great many different conditions, each having more or less influence upon the fertility of the soil, each having its influence upon plant growth.

Man is naturally a lazy animal and, generally, thinks more about himself than of anything else. Ninety per cent of the people never care to know the truth about anything if they suspect that it will conflict with their personal interests or if much mental labor is necessary to separate right from wrong. That is not to say that 90 per cent of the people do not believe the truth because they would rather accept something else, but, nevertheless, most people neglect to follow paths of learning that are filled with obstructions. For instance every farmer knows that his profits or losses are dependent upon the size of his annual crop and unless he has made a careful study of costs he cannot know how large a difference a small increase in yield may show. The operating expenses are practically the same, regardless of yield. The cost of preparing the soil, seeding, cultivating and harvesting are about the same whether he raises a large crop or a small one. The trouble is he won't keep books because it is a troublesome job, and so he never knows where he is at until he sells his crop and figures up his debts.

Many cream separators are worn out before their time because the manufacturer's directions are laid away after the first day and forgotten. If the machine is not run to uniform speed all the time it will soon wear out. The speed at which it should be run should be always uniform, not fast a while, then slow in jerky fashion, as that strains every part of it and causes it to separate the cream from the milk unevenly. Oiling is another important thing and should never be neglected. All gum and grease should be removed from the working parts by running coil oil through them, which loosens all hardened substances from the gears and bearings. The outside of the machine should be painted occasionally and the inside parts exposed to the sun each day.

In the cultivation of corn care should be taken not to break its roots. Those of listed corn develop at a uniform depth and then surface roots are uniformly deeper in the soil than level-planted corn. Listed corn may be cultivated close to the hill and 3 or 4 inches deep at the last cultivation without injury to the roots, while in level planted corn, the roots rising nearly to the surface several inches from the hill are destroyed by close cultivation.

No farmer can be successful in the business who does not think while he works, that is, pay attention to what he is doing and do only what he is sure is right. Guess work won't do in any business, particularly in the cultivation of the soil, because its peculiarities of texture and chemical composition must be definitely known and its defects remedied by right fertilizing and working to make it do its best. For instance, some farmers do well in the same location and under the same conditions under which others utterly fail. The difference, therefore, must be in the men and their different methods. It is worth while to know and adopt the methods

which have brought success. Then there are farmers who are right up to date in methods of cultivation, fertilizing and so on, and nearly always have good crops, but fail to "make ends meet" and are compelled to borrow money in the spring with which to buy seed and pay debts. The secret of the difficulty is wastes about the farm. Implements rust and rot out because little or no care is given in putting them away properly to protect them from exposure to the weather. No such show of negligence is found in any other business than farming.

**Notice of Foreclosure Sale.**

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment and decree entered in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, in the cause pending wherein Tillamook County Bank, a corporation is plaintiff, and Francis D. Mitchell, Ida J. Mitchell, G. W. Rice and Jane Doe Rice, his wife are defendants, which decree was entered on the 21st day of June, 1915, and in pursuance of an execution and order of sale issued upon said decree by the clerk of said Court bearing date June 22nd, 1915, I have levied upon, and will, on Monday the 19th day of July, 1915, at the Court House door in Tillamook City, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all of the right, title and interest of the defendants, held on February 8th, 1913, or since acquired by them in and to the following described real property situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Lot 44 of Block 54, Bayocan, for the purpose of satisfying a judgment rendered in said cause together with the costs and expenses of the suit. The judgment is for the sum of \$1,263.71, with interest at 8 per cent per annum from June 21st, 1915, \$125 as attorney's fees, and \$39.90 costs and disbursements. Dated this June 24th, 1915.

H. Crenshaw,  
Sheriff of Tillamook County Ore.

**Summons.**

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, Samuel Leback, Joseph E. Dillian, and William Penegor, Plaintiffs,

vs.  
Allan H. Wilson, Laura L. Wilson, Srethna S. Phelps, S. W. Thompson and Floyd A. Swan. Defendants.

To Allan H. Wilson, Laura L. Wilson, S. W. Thompson and Floyd A. Swan the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before six (6) weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before six (6) weeks from the 24th day of June, 1915 and if you fail to so appear, for want thereof, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, which is for a decree adjudging and decreeing that certain mortgage executed by Allen H. Wilson and Laura L. Wilson, his wife, as mortgagors, to Samuel Leback, Joseph H. Dillian and William Penegor, as mortgagees, of date July 2, 1909, and recorded at page 408, Book "S", Records of Mortgages, in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, to be a first lien upon all and singular the following described real estate, situate in the said County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The North half of the Northwest quarter of Section five (5) in Township (2) South of Range Ten (10) West of the Willamette Meridian, save and excepting therefrom the land heretofore conveyed to School District No. 7 by instrument recorded in Book "P", page 243, Deed Records of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Also, beginning at a point on the U. S. Meander line at the Southeast corner of Lot six (6) of Section six (6) in Township two (2) South Range ten (10) West of the Willamette Meridian, and running thence North 46 1/2 deg. West, seven and thirty hundredths (7.30) chains, thence North 5 1/2 deg. West eight and eighty-seven hundredths (8.87) chains, thence North 5 1/2 deg. East, seventeen and eighty hundredths (17.80) chains, thence North eighteen and three-fourths (18 3/4) deg. West twelve and sixty hundredths (12.60) chains, thence North 49 deg. West, two (2) chains, the foregoing being the meander line of high water, thence West ten (10) chains to low water mark, thence along the meander line of low water as follows:

South 57 deg. East eleven (11) chains, thence South 21 deg. East eight (8) chains, thence South 3 deg. West eight and twenty-one hundredths (8.21) chains, thence South 7 deg. East nineteen and fifty hundredths (19.50) chains, thence 22 deg. East five and thirty hundredths (5.30) chains, thence South 76 deg. East four (4) chains, thence North one and eighty hundredths (1.80) chains to the place of beginning, containing fourteen and thirty-five hundredths (14.35) acres of tidelands.

Also Lot four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in Block three (3), in Netarts Bay Park, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to secure the payment of the sum of \$3,050.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from July 2, 1909 due the plaintiff Samuel Leback, and the further sum of \$1,200.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from July 2, 1909 due the plaintiff Joseph E. Dillian, and the further sum of \$700.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from July 2, 1909 due plaintiff William Penegor, and the further sum of \$500.00 attorney's fees in this suit, all secured by the lien of said mortgage, and that the lien of said mortgage be adjudged and decreed to be superior to all claims, liens, interest and estate of, in and to said

lands and premises owned or claimed or held by either of the defendants herein, and that said mortgage be foreclosed, and the said lands and premises sold, and the proceeds of said several sums, principal and interest, attorney's fee, costs of suit and costs of sale, and such further decree as to the Court may seem equitable and just.

The above named defendants are also notified that service of summons in this suit is ordered to be had upon each of said defendants by publication thereof pursuant to an order rendered and entered by the above entitled Court on the 21st day of June 1915, by which order the defendants are required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiffs filed herein on or before six (6) weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and defendants are further notified that the date of the first publication of this summons is June 24th, 1915.

G. C. Fulton,  
S. S. Johnson  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

**Call For Bids.**

Bids will be received by Tillamook City, Oregon for the improvement of Second Avenue East from the North side of Ninth Street and connecting streets South to the South boundary of Tillamook City.

Streets to be paved with concrete, with curbs and gutters and sheet asphalt wearing surface.

All in accordance with plans and specifications on file with the City Recorder.

Bids will be received up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, July 14th, 1915.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into contract for the making of the improvement, and give approved bond to secure the performance of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bids to be addressed to City Recorder, Tillamook City, Oregon. Dated June 22nd, 1915.

John Aschim,  
City Recorder.

**Call For Bids.**

Bids will be received by Tillamook City, Oregon for the improvement of Fifth Street from the flush tank near the West side of Park Street East to a point 30 feet West of the East boundary of Tillamook City, Oregon, by constructing a sewer along that portion of said street.

All in accordance with plans and specifications on file with the City Recorder.

Bids will be received up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, July 14th, 1915.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into contract for the making of the improvement, and give approved bond to secure the performance of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bids to be addressed to City Recorder, Tillamook City, Oregon. Dated June 22nd, 1915.

John Aschim,  
City Recorder.

**Call For Bids.**

Bids will be received by Tillamook City, Oregon for the improvement of Fifth Street from the Center of Sixth Avenue East, easterly and East to the East boundary of Tillamook City.

Streets to be paved with concrete, with curbs and gutters.

All in accordance with plans and specifications on file with the City Recorder.

Bids will be received up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, July 14th, 1915.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into contract for the making of the improvement, and give approved bond to secure the performance of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bids to be addressed to City Recorder, Tillamook City, Oregon. Dated June 22nd, 1915.

John Aschim,  
City Recorder.

**Call For Bids.**

Bids will be received by Tillamook City, Oregon for the improvement of Fifth Street, from the East line of Second Avenue East, East to the center of Sixth Avenue East, and Third Avenue East from the South line of Fourth Street to the North line of Fifth Street.

Streets to be paved with concrete, with curbs and gutters and sheet asphalt wearing surface.

All in accordance with plans and specifications on file with the City Recorder.

Bids will be received up to 8 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, July 14th, 1915.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into contract for the making of the improvement, and give approved bond to secure the performance of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bids to be addressed to City Recorder, Tillamook City, Oregon. Dated June 22nd, 1915.

John Aschim,  
City Recorder.

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